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NO. 10.

The People's Press.

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Mr. Bell's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON HUNT TO JOHN BELL.
BALTIMORE, May 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of President of the United States. After a frank interchange of sentiment, in which the merits of all the distinguished candidates presented for our consideration were canvassed in the most friendly spirit, the Convention resolved with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm to place your name before the American people as the chosen representative of its principles of constitutional liberty and union. With a just appreciation of your known moderation and justice, your uniform support of wise and beneficent measures of legislation, your firm and heroic resistance of the repeal of the Missouri compromise and all kindred measures calculated to engender sectional discord, and your life-long devotion to the union, harmony and prosperity of these States; it was decided, with one accord, that you are the man for the crisis; and that with your honored name inscribed on our banner, an earnest appeal shall be made to the people to rally for the preservation of our national institutions. We feel, one and all, that your election to the Presidency would ensure the integrity of our government, restore the peace of the Union, and afford an unflinching guarantee for the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON HUNT.
To the Hon. JOHN BELL.

JOHN BELL TO WASHINGTON HUNT.
NASHVILLE, May 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Official information of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Union Convention, of which you were the presiding officer, was communicated to me by your letter of the 11th inst., at Philadelphia, on the eve of my departure with my family for my place of residence in Tennessee; and different as I was of my worthiness, I did not hesitate to signify my intention to accept the position assigned to me by that distinguished and patriotic body. But for convenience, and under a sense of the propriety of acting in so grave a matter with greater deliberation, I concluded, as I informed you at the time by a private note, to defer a formal acceptance until after my arrival home.

Now that I have had all the leisure I could desire for reflection upon the circumstances under which the nomination was made, the purity of the motives and the lofty spirit of patriotism by which the Convention was animated, as evinced in all its proceedings, I can appreciate more justly the honor done me by the nomination; and, though it might have been more fortunate for the country had it fallen upon some one of the many distinguished statesmen whose names were brought to the notice of the Convention, rather than myself, I accept, with all its possible responsibilities. What over may be the issue of the ensuing canvass, as for myself, I shall ever regard it as a proud distinction—one worth a life-long effort to attain,—to be pronounced worthy to receive the highest office in the government at such a time, as the present, and by such a Convention as that which recently met in Baltimore—a Convention far less imposing by the number of its members, large as it was, than by their high character.

In it were men venerable alike for their age and for their public services, who could not have been called from their voluntary retirement from public life but by the strongest sense of patriotic duty; others, though still in the prime of life, ranking with the first men of the country by honors and distinctions already acquired in high official positions; State and national; many of them statesmen worthy to fill the highest office in the government; a still greater number occupying the highest rank in

their respective professional pursuits; others distinguished by their intelligence and well earned influence in various walks of private life, and all animated and united by one spirit and one purpose—the result of a strong conviction that our political system, under the operation of a complication of disorders, is rapidly approaching a crisis, when a speedy change must take place, indicating as it does of the physical body, recovery or death.

The Convention, in regarding the use of platforms, exacts no pledges from those whom they deem worthy of the highest trusts under the government; wisely considering that the surest guaranty of a man's future usefulness and fidelity to the great interests of the country, in any official station to which he may be chosen, is to be found in his past history connected with the public service. The pledge implied in my acceptance of the nomination of the National Union Convention is, that should I be elected I will not depart from the spirit and tenor of my past course; and the obligation to keep the pledge of a double force from the consideration that none is required from me.

You, sir, in your letter containing the official announcement of my nomination, have been pleased to ascribe to me the merit of moderation and justice in my past public career. You have likewise given me credit for a uniform support of all wise and beneficent measures of legislation, for a firm resistance to all measures calculated to engender sectional discord, and a life-long devotion to the union, harmony and prosperity of these States. Whether your personal partiality has led you to overstate my merits as a public man or not in your enumeration of them, you have presented a summary—a basis of all sound American statesmanship. It may be objected that nothing is said in this summary, in express terms, of the obligations imposed by the Constitution; but the duty to respect and observe them is clearly implied, for without due observance in the conduct of the government, of the constitution, its restrictions and requirements, fairly interpreted in accordance with its spirit and objects, there can be no end to sectional discord—no security for the harmony of the Union.

I have not the vanity to assume that in my past connection with the public service I have exemplified the course of a sound American statesman; but I have deserved the favorable view taken of it in your letter. I may hope, by a faithful adherence to the maxims by which I have heretofore been guided, not altogether to disappoint the confidence and expectations of those who have placed me in my present relation to the public; and if, under Providence, I should be called to preside over the affairs of this great country as the executive chief of the government, the only further pledge I feel called upon to make is, that to the utmost of my ability, and with whatever strength of will I can command, all the powers and influence belonging to my official station shall be employed and directed for the promotion of all the great objects for which the government was instituted, but more especially for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union against all opposing influences and tendencies.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my high gratification at the nomination to the second office under the government of that eminently gifted and distinguished statesman of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, a gentleman held by general consent to be altogether worthy of the first.

Tendering my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and complimentary remarks with which you were pleased to accompany the communication of my nomination, I am, dear sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.
To the Hon. Washington Hunt.

OLD ABE'S PERSONAL PULCHRITUDE.

The New York Express of Thursday evening has the following "Personal" item about the Black Republican standard bearer:

One of the speakers at the inauguration of the Republican Wigwag in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, related a "Lincoln story" somewhat in the following strain: "A hunter once accosted Mr. Lincoln, and pointing his rifle towards the Rail splitter, was on the point of firing when the latter asked him what he meant. The hunter told him that he had made an oath that if he ever met an uglier man than himself he would shoot him. Lincoln thereupon responded, 'Well, if I am any uglier than you are, fire away!'"

We will only add that if the likeness in Harper's last Weekly bears any resemblance to the original, then the man in the "story" who did not shoot "Old Abe" at eight, certainly deserved to be doubly shot himself. We have seen some faces of the ultra-ugly stamp in our day, but this photograph of Harper's beats them all out of sight. The election to the Presidency of a man with so horrible a phiz, would be, of itself, cause enough for a dissolution of the Union. We have heretofore thought that gorgons were merely fabulous existences, but after reading the above anecdote, and seeing "Old Abe's" photograph with our own eyes, our decided impression is that such realities are rendered extremely credible by this living Black Republican specimen of infinite ugliness in the person of its nominee.

Petersburg Express.

"Laws," exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "what monstrous these master-builders must be! I am told some of them have as many as a hundred hands."

SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS OF HON. GEO. E. BADGER, BEFORE THE WAKE COUNTY AD VALOREM CLUB.

At a meeting of the Ad Valorem Club, of this County was held at the Court House in this city on Monday evening last. On motion of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Mr. Harris, of Forestville, was called to the Chair.

It being generally known that the object of the call of the meeting was for the purpose of hearing an address from North Carolina's most distinguished son, the Hon. George Badger, one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, on the pending questions of the day, the Court House was crowded with a large and intelligent audience. Major H. W. Husted made a few humorous remarks by way of introducing the distinguished gentleman to the audience, stating that he had seen it in print that Mr. Badger would not dare to meet his competitor before the people, and that the Club had asked Mr. B. to appear under their protection; so that it might be ascertained whether he could venture to risk himself in public debate.

Mr. Badger arose, and after thanking Major Husted for the flattering terms in which he had been pleased to call him up, and briefly referring in a humorous manner to the remark of a Democratic Journal that he would not meet Mr. Haywood, one of the Democratic electors for the State at large, on the stump, he proceeded to say that he appeared before that audience on an intimation that the Wake County Ad Valorem Club desired to hear him upon the pending questions of the day. Even if he had felt at liberty to do so, he was not disposed to decline the call.

We have, said Mr. B., two important questions now before us, demanding our earnest consideration: One directly pressing upon the country, and the other of the highest importance to our State and her people, viz: the subject of so altering our Constitution as to permit the Legislature to take the property of the people of the State upon the Ad Valorem system.

The pending question before the country is that of the election of a President of the United States. This country is now in a situation in which it never before was placed. We have but two National candidates before the country for the exalted offices of President and Vice President. Lincoln and the party that nominated him cannot be called National—they are sectional. With regard to my Democratic fellow-citizen, said Mr. B., their party is shattered to pieces, and is, in my opinion, totally unable to re-unite. But the people of the United States have now before them the names of two men distinguished for their statesmanship, conservatism and patriotism.

I allude to John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. (Applause.) He felt called upon especially to say a word in reference to that nomination, because, as one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, it had been rendered peculiarly necessary that he should say something, particularly in reference to Mr. Bell. He had served with him in the Senate of the United States, and knew him to be a true man—there was no truer man to be found. (Applause.) He had led no armies to victory, but he had been long known to the country in the civil walks of life—in the administration of National affairs—and not one blemish can be found upon John Bell, either as a politician or a patriot. (Applause.) A friend had asked him (Mr. B.) shortly after the nominations were made at Baltimore, how he liked Mr. Bell? He replied—very well. (Laughter and applause.) But, said his friend, he don't like you. What has that to do with it, said Mr. Badger. A man may make a very good President, and yet not like me. Those who think that I, said Mr. B., am indifferent to John Bell's success are mistaken. He possesses statesmanship, patriotism and administrative ability, and indeed, every qualification essential to the office of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. (Applause.) If he knew that Mr. Bell hated him, he would be just as ready and willing to support him as he was now. (Applause.) The country would be safe in his hands—safe to the South and to the North, because Mr. Bell was a devoted Union man. (Applause.) John Bell was above calculating the price of this country—he would give everything to his country. (Applause.) If he were to say that he preferred Mr. Bell to everybody else, he would say what was not true. Nothing would have pleased him so much as the nomination of his distinguished fellow-citizen, Wm. A. Graham. (Applause.) Next to Mr. Graham, he would have preferred his venerable person and political friend, John J. Crittenden, of Ky. (Applause.) With these two exceptions, there was no man in the country whom he would be so much pleased to see elevated to the Presidency as John Bell, of Tenn. (Applause.) He did not believe that Mr. Bell disliked him; indeed, so kind and generous was his nature, he did not believe that Mr. Bell could dislike anybody. His feelings towards Mr. Bell were those of sincere and cordial respect. (Applause.)

In reference to the candidate for the Vice Presidency of the Constitutional Union Party, when in all this broad land you find a man more unexceptionable than Edward Everett? True, he expected shortly to hear that he was a robber—a burglar or something of the sort, [laughter] but where is there a man of a purer and more spotless character, or one more unexceptionable in every respect? The very moment that Massachusetts became an Abolitionized, they turned Mr. Everett out of the Senate, because he could not speak the voice of Massachusetts. No, Edward Everett was too honest; and patriotic to suit the Abolitionists. Edward Everett was a scholar, patriot, and he liked to have said Statesman; but somebody had told him that his young friend, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, had said in a speech a short time since that Mr. Everett was no statesman!

Mr. Barringer—Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him in order to correct him? I did not say that—

Mr. Badger—No, sir, I cannot give way to the gentleman.

Mr. Barringer—I saw you on the street and told you what I said.

Mr. Badger—I was just coming to that. My young friend is too impetuous. He should have more patience. When he heard that his young friend had made that remark, he began to think that possibly he might be mistaken in his estimate of Mr. Everett's statesmanship, as he (Mr. Badger) unlike his friend, Mr. Barringer, had never been a Minister to a foreign country; nor indeed had he ever been a Secretary of State. But the impression was pretty general throughout the country that Mr. Everett was a statesman, and he thought if he was not it would be very hard hearted in Mr. Barringer to tell on him. [Laughter.] Mr. B. had represented his country as Minister at the court of St. James, where he acquitted himself with signal ability, and had been Secretary of State, in which position he had displayed such ability as to command the admiration and applause of the whole country. Indeed, everybody was under the impression that Mr. Everett was a statesman. But even if he were not, what difference would that make? We only intended to make him Vice President. [Laughter and Applause.] Therefore, as we did not intend to make him President, he thought our Democratic friends had no cause of complaint. He met Mr. Barringer on the streets a few days ago and asked him if he had made the remark imputed to him in reference to Mr. Everett. Mr. Barringer told him that he did not say that Mr. Everett was no statesman, but that he was not a first-class statesman, such as Clay and Webster. Well, if Mr. Everett came next to Clay and Webster, he thought he would do pretty well. [Applause.] Clay and Webster are gone, and cannot be got back again, and he thought it would be a pretty good compromise to get the man that comes next to them.— [Applause.]

Mr. Barringer—Will the gentleman excuse me, he has—

Mr. Badger—The gentleman must excuse me. I cannot give way—

Mr. Barringer—[persisting] you have not stated the conversation as it occurred between us. I said that Mr. Everett was both a scholar and a statesman, but more of a scholar than a statesman.

Mr. Badger—The gentleman might have said that in his speech, but he did not say it to me; and several gentlemen who heard his speech have told me that they did not hear him say it then. [Applause.] He found his Democratic friends very hard to please, and particularly those who had of late left our party and joined the Democrats. [Applause.] They would be satisfied with nothing we could do. He thought it was the best joke of the campaign for anybody to attempt to maintain that Edward Everett was not a statesman. Everett was not only an orator, sage, patriot, but a statesman, too. He has sufficient statesmanship to govern this country in such a manner as to restore it to peace and happiness. [Loud Applause.]

Mr. B. had felt bound to say this much on National affairs. Our Democratic friends have held their Convention at Charleston, but what was the result? They had disagreed upon a platform, a portion of the members had seceded, and they had finally broken up, one portion to meet again at Baltimore and the other at Richmond. We can't tell what they will do. Mr. Randolph had once made a very severe remark about the cohesive power of the "five loaves and two small fishes" with the Democrats; but it was now doubtful whether that power would have the effect of re-uniting them. He didn't think they could get together again. But as matters now stand there are but two National candidates before the people.

We come now, said Mr. Badger, to something which particularly interests us all, viz: the question which had led to the formation of this Club. He begged the audience to excuse him if, in the course of his remarks, he should accidentally use two little Latin words. The question referred to was whether there shall be equality in taxation. As the Constitution now stands the Legislature has the right to tax everything according to value except slaves. Slaves now are required only to pay a poll tax, and that only when they are between the ages of 12 and 50. By the present mode of imposing taxes, the Legislature is bound to put too much tax on some things and too little on some others. What are the positions occupied in reference to this matter by the two parties in this State? The following is the position occupied by the Opposition party:

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Can anybody deny the justice of that position? If a negro slave valued at \$1,000 is only taxed 80 cents, or 8 cents on the \$100 value, is it right to tax land 20 cents on the \$100 value? In the resolution just read there are two exceptions allowed to the general rule of equal taxation, viz: With power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. What man can stand up in the face of the people of this State and deny the justice of these discriminations? If a man owns \$20,000 in slaves, why not tax his property equally with that of the man who owns \$20,000 in land?

We all know that before the Convention of 1835 was called, the West had been for a long series of years urging the calling of a Convention and some of the Western people had gone so far as to threaten to hold a Convention themselves and to change the Constitution, whether the East was willing or not. In 1835, several causes operated to induce the East to agree to the calling of a Convention. The West could not have called the Convention without the consent of the East. The Convention was called for a specified purpose, and the members were sworn not to disturb the Constitution in any other respect. One of the Constitutional compromises agreed upon by that Convention was the maintenance of freedom of suffrage. Why was that insisted upon? It was the idea of the East that if the West got the power she would increase the taxes upon the slave property and lessen it on land, while the West feared that the East might burden land with taxes, to the partial exemption of slave property. And thus the compromise was effected—the landholder being protected by freedom of suffrage from oppressive taxation, and the slaveholder being protected by the existing tax from undue taxes on his property. We have abolished one of these compromises by the adoption of free suffrage, and what could be more just than now to change the other so as to admit of the one being taxed equally with the other, according to value? Can anybody give a reason that it should not be so? One of the things that give value to property is the ability to dispose of it. What is the reason that one Treasury note is worth more than a dozen promissory notes? It is because the Treasury note can anywhere be converted into gold in an instant. So with the negro. If a man wishes to sell his land it will take him probably five years to get a purchaser, while a negro can be sold in 48 hours. Nobody proposes to burden the negro, but to tax him equally with other property.

What do our Democratic friends say in the 11th resolution of their Platform?

"Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution State or National." Who talks about disturbing the National Constitution? This is merely a tub thrown to the whale. They are now devotedly opposed to disturbing the compromises of the Constitution. How were they a few years ago in regard to Free Suffrage? Mr. B. continued to read from the Democratic platform—

"and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of Constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised."

"Prostrate at this time," repeated Mr. B. What other time would be more suitable than the present? What particular objection have they to this time? They go on to tell us— "believing it to be premature."

What do they mean by "premature"? This use of the word "premature" in the Democratic platform reminded him of a fellow at Chapel Hill, some years ago, who on a certain occasion was desirous of attending the races at Hillsboro, which were to come off some days thereafter. He was not a very bright youth, and upon applying to one of the Tutors for permission at that time to go, was informed by the Tutor that his application was "premature." Never having heard the word "premature" before, he took it for granted that it implied permission to go; so off he went at once. On his return he was brought before the Tutor for disobedience. The Tutor asked him why he went to Hillsboro without his permission. The boy replied "You gave me permission." "I gave you permission," said the Tutor, "what did I say?" "Why, sir," responded the boy, "you said it was premature, and I thought by that that you meant to give me permission."

Mr. B. thought when we discovered an evil then was the time to remedy it. If slaves paid their full proportion of taxes, then might they with some propriety call it premature. \$50,000 in land pays 20 cents on the \$100 value, or one-fifth of one per cent. What reason was there why \$50,000 in land should pay \$100, while \$50,000 in negroes only pay about \$40? But the Democrats say it is "premature," and we are left in doubt as to their meaning. Mr. B. then read from the platform the word succeeding "premature," viz: "Impolitic." What policy is there in continuing to tax in North Carolina one species of property double as much as another kind is taxed? I presume that it is impolitic in their estimation simply because the proposition comes from the Opposition. Very well. (Continuing to read from the platform), "Dangerous." To whom? asked Mr. B. Who is it going to damage? The only danger that he could see to result from it would be that some people's property in slaves would have to pay as much tax as their neighbor's lands. If that's the only danger, it needs't trouble us much. (Continuing to read from the 11th resolution, "Unjust." What sort of an idea have our Democratic friends of justice asked Mr. B. Negroes don't pay 61 cents on the \$100 value, while land pays 20 cents on the \$100. Is it unjust for them to stand upon the same footing? This distinction should not be made in favor of the slaveholder. When he read the 11th resolution of their platform and came to the word "premature," he was under the impression that their objection to equal taxation was only for the present. He thought that they might not be so "dangerous" to-day, but when he came to the "unjust," his hopes vanished. A thing may be "dangerous" to-day and highly safe to-morrow; but to say that it is "unjust" shows that they never will agree that this species of property shall be taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant that it was a "dangerous" proposition for them to oppose, and "unjust" because they believe they alone are entitled to the exclusive power and control over public affairs. After this long preamble, impolitic, dangerous and unjust to alter the Constitution, so that the Legislature may tax slaves equally with other property, what do they propose? A thing may be "dangerous" to-day and highly safe to-morrow; but to say that it is "unjust" shows that they never will agree that this species of property shall be taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant that it was a "dangerous" proposition for them to oppose, and "unjust" because they believe they alone are entitled to the exclusive power and control over public affairs. After this long preamble, impolitic, dangerous and unjust to alter the Constitution, so that the Legislature may tax slaves equally with other property, what do they propose? A thing may be "dangerous" to-day and highly safe to-morrow; but to say that it is "unjust" shows that they never will agree that this species of property shall be taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant that it was a "dangerous" proposition for them to oppose, and "unjust" because they believe they alone are entitled to the exclusive power and control over public affairs.

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That is to say, while they deem it "prominent, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" "at this time," to have fair taxation, they regard it the duty of the Legislature to tax equally, every species of property, except negroes. Why exempt slaves? It is reasonable to exempt slaves from taxation equally with other property, and to exempt nothing else? I am a slaveholder myself, said Mr. B., though not a large one, and I don't see why I should not pay as much tax on my property, according to its value, as any one else. If a person owns a large number of negroes, the natural increase, in the course of 20 years, will double the value of his property, while land don't increase, but on the contrary, will in 20 years become completely worn out. Two tracts of land don't beget a third tract. (Laughter and applause.) What do our opponents say in opposition to our platform? They are in trouble because they profess to think we are going to tax the poor man's tin cups, and make an in-road on his hen roost. They well know, however, that nobody ever proposed or contemplated such a thing. So great is their solicitude for the work, they say that they really believe what they don't believe. (Laughter.) They ought to be ashamed of themselves. (Continued Laughter and Applause.) Our plan is simply to alter the Constitution that all property may be taxed equally, according to value. But even if we were going to tax tin cups, let us see what such a tax would amount to, at 10 cents on the \$100 worth. He would allow 5 tin cups to each family, though he thought this allowance was too liberal, for he had too much respect for any man to suppose that he would prefer a tin cup to a gourd, unless it was for the purpose of drinking whiskey, when perhaps the tin cup would be preferable. (Laughter.) Five tin cups valued at 5 cents a piece, would be 25 cents. The tax on 5 tin cups for one year would amount to one-fortieth part of one cent, or in other words one cent would pay the tax on the tin cups of one family for forty years. Now let us see what would be the tax on chickens; but by the way, he would object to that, because he had them to buy, and if they were taxed the country people would be sure to raise their prices on them. Suppose we allow 100 to each family. At ten cents a piece they would be worth \$10. The tax on \$10 worth for one year would be one cent. The United tax on the chickens and the tin cups of one family for one year would be one and one fortieth of a cent. (Laughter and applause.) I will leave it to some better arithmetician than myself to calculate what per cent of this amount the collector would receive. (Continued laughter and applause.) Five cents would pay the tax on all the chickens and tin cups of one family for four years. Can anybody conceive of men making such complete asses of themselves as to suppose that we had any idea of taxing these things? But let us see what the whole tax in the State would be on all the chickens and tin cups. We will suppose there are 90,000 families in the State. As it is only the poor people who so much excite the compassion of our Democratic friends, we will suppose that out of the 90,000 families there are 40,000 poor families. The whole tax for one year on the tin cups and chickens of the whole 40,000 families would only amount to \$10. There are two clever gentlemen on the Democratic ticket in this country, Messrs. Mordant and Carr, each of whom he supposed owned at least 100 negroes. If the principle of Equal Taxation should be adopted, these gentlemen would each have to pay on their negroes about \$100 taxes, instead of \$40, as now. Of course, though, they don't object to the increased taxation on themselves, but they object to Ad Valorem because it will tax the poor man's tin cups. Nobody supposed that the resolution in the Opposition Platform in regard to a Convention over contemplated such a thing as the taxing of tin cups. When the resolution was before the Opposition Convention, Mr. Turner wanted to amend it so that it would exempt tin cups, pewter plates, &c., but knowing that the Democrats would misrepresent it anyhow, he (Mr. B.) opposed any change in the wording of it. The resolution provides that we shall discriminate "in favor of the native products of our State." What does that mean? Why, that as between what is produced by our own people, and the productions of the people of other States, we shall discriminate in favor of the former. And the industrial pursuits of her citizens. What is the meaning of that? It means that the workingman's horse, furniture, tin cups, if you please, and many other things shall be exempt from taxation. It was never contemplated by the Opposition that these things should be taxed.

If he were disposed to criticize the Democratic platform, he could show that they go for taxing tin cups, chairs, &c. They say in their platform that the Legislature should "so adjust taxation as to be as equal as practicable within the limits of the Constitution upon all various interests and classes of property of the citizens of this State." He did not, however, attribute any such purpose to them; but merely wished to call attention to the same feature in

tion should not be made in favor of the slaveholder. When he read the 11th resolution of their platform and came to the word "premature," he was under the impression that their objection to equal taxation was only for the present. He thought that they might not be so "dangerous" to-day, but when he came to the "unjust," his hopes vanished. A thing may be "dangerous" to-day and highly safe to-morrow; but to say that it is "unjust" shows that they never will agree that this species of property shall be taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant that it was a "dangerous" proposition for them to oppose, and "unjust" because they believe they alone are entitled to the exclusive power and control over public affairs. After this long preamble, impolitic, dangerous and unjust to alter the Constitution, so that the Legislature may tax slaves equally with other property, what do they propose? A thing may be "dangerous" to-day and highly safe to-morrow; but to say that it is "unjust" shows that they never will agree that this species of property shall be taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant that it was a "dangerous" proposition for them to oppose, and "unjust" because they believe they alone are entitled to the exclusive power and control over public affairs.

That is to say, while they deem it "prominent, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" "at this time," to have fair taxation, they regard it the duty of the Legislature to tax equally, every species of property, except negroes. Why exempt slaves? It is reasonable to exempt slaves from taxation equally with other property, and to exempt nothing else? I am a slaveholder myself, said Mr. B., though not a large one, and I don't see why I should not pay as much tax on my property, according to its value, as any one else. If a person owns a large number of negroes, the natural increase, in the course of 20 years, will double the value of his property, while land don't increase, but on the contrary, will in 20 years become completely worn out. Two tracts of land don't beget a third tract. (Laughter and applause.) What do our opponents say in opposition to our platform? They are in trouble because they profess to think we are going to tax the poor man's tin cups, and make an in-road on his hen roost. They well know, however, that nobody ever proposed or contemplated such a thing. So great is their solicitude for the work, they say that they really believe what they don't believe. (Laughter.) They ought to be ashamed of themselves. (Continued Laughter and Applause.) Our plan is simply to alter the Constitution that all property may be taxed equally, according to value. But even if we were going to tax tin cups, let us see what such a tax would amount to, at 10 cents on the \$100 worth. He would allow 5 tin cups to each family, though he thought this allowance was too liberal, for he had too much respect for any man to suppose that he would prefer a tin cup to a gourd, unless it was for the purpose of drinking whiskey, when perhaps the tin cup would be preferable. (Laughter.) Five tin cups valued at 5 cents a piece, would be 25 cents. The tax on 5 tin cups for one year would amount to one-fortieth part of one cent, or in other words one cent would pay the tax on the tin cups of one family for forty years. Now let us see what would be the tax on chickens; but by the way, he would object to that, because he had them to buy, and if they were taxed the country people would be sure to raise their prices on them. Suppose we allow 100 to each family. At ten cents a piece they would be worth \$10. The tax on \$10 worth for one year would be one cent. The United tax on the chickens and the tin cups of one family for one year would be one and one fortieth of a cent. (Laughter and applause.) I will leave it to some better arithmetician than myself to calculate what per cent of this amount the collector would receive. (Continued laughter and applause.) Five cents would pay the tax on all the chickens and tin cups of one family for four years. Can anybody conceive of men making such complete asses of themselves as to suppose that we had any idea of taxing these things? But let us see what the whole tax in the State would be on all the chickens and tin cups. We will suppose there are 90,000 families in the State. As it is only the poor people who so much excite the compassion of our Democratic friends, we will suppose that out of the 90,000 families there are 40,000 poor families. The whole tax for one year on the tin cups and chickens of the whole 40,000 families would only amount to \$10. There are two clever gentlemen on the Democratic ticket in this country, Messrs. Mordant and Carr, each of whom he supposed owned at least 100 negroes. If the principle of Equal Taxation should be adopted, these gentlemen would each have to pay on their negroes about \$100 taxes, instead of \$40, as now. Of course, though, they don't object to the increased taxation on themselves, but they object to Ad Valorem because it will tax the poor man's tin cups. Nobody supposed that the resolution in the Opposition Platform in regard to a Convention over contemplated such a thing as the taxing of tin cups. When the resolution was before the Opposition Convention, Mr. Turner wanted to amend it so that it would exempt tin cups, pewter plates, &c., but knowing that the Democrats would misrepresent it anyhow, he (Mr. B.) opposed any change in the wording of it. The resolution provides that we shall discriminate "in favor of the native products of our State." What does that mean? Why, that as between what is produced by our own people, and the productions of the people of other States, we shall discriminate in favor of the former. And the industrial pursuits of her citizens. What is the meaning of that? It means that the workingman's horse, furniture, tin cups, if you please, and many other things shall be exempt from taxation. It was never contemplated by the Opposition that these things should be taxed.

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their platform that they complain of in our. The only thing that the Constitution precludes us from taxing now according to value is the negroes. It is this feature in the Constitution that we wish to change. Our platform provides for discrimination in favor of the industry of our people—their makes no such provision. Is there any reason why negroes should not be taxed according to value? The only reason that he could see was that they are more valuable than other property. They can be transported and sold with ease, and for that reason they ought to be taxed as high as any other property. Leaving out of view the paltry charge that we intend to tax tin cups and such things, is it not the policy of a Republic to tax property according to value? Is it not fair?

Our taxes are not at the highest, high as they are now. We have to raise now some \$600,000 or \$700,000. A friend has prepared me the following table, showing the present and prospective indebtedness of the State:

PRESENT DEBT OF THE STATE, MAY, 1860.

Bonds issued last January, 1851, to pay debts,	\$ 170,000
N. C. Railroad,	3,000,000
Atlantic Railroad,	1,466,500
Western Extension Railroad,	1,080,000
Fayetteville & Coal Fields Railroad,	300,000
Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad,	200,000
Tar River and Weldon & Gaston Railroad,	167,000
Fayetteville & Western Plank Road,	120,000
Fayetteville & Centre " "	50,000
Fayetteville & Warsaw " "	10,000
Chesapeake & Albemarle Canal,	350,000
Under Act of 1858-'9, to meet the State Debt,	1,113,800
Due Literary Board,	81,000
Bank of Cape Fear,	96,000
Debt on account of Cape Fear and Deep River,	810,000
	\$8,543,805

PROSPECTIVE DEBT.

Estimated.	
Fayetteville & Coal Fields Railroad,	\$ 100,000
Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad,	2,000,000
West'n Extension Railroad, (according to Gwynn),	3,700,000
Additional—if we take the N. C. Railroad as an example, and the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad is extended beyond Rutherford and the mountains:	
Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad,	8,000,000
Western Extension railroad,	1,700,000
	\$10,500,000

Debt, present and prospective, \$19,043,805

[* These figures may not be entirely accurate, though they are doubtless as nearly so as can be ascertained at this time.]

Our present revenue is some \$6 or \$700,000. The interest on this debt will be about a million of dollars. How is it to be met but by increased taxation? Under the Democratic platform you can increase the tax on everything but the negro, but can't increase the tax on the negro without raising it at the same time on the head of the white man. Taxes will certainly be considerably increased two or three years hence, and there is a very large proportion of the property in N. C. which does not pay its proper share of the public burdens. Put politics out of the way and ask any man if it is not right that this property should be taxed equally with other property in accordance with its value? The present system is unjust and oppressive. The Legislature has been obliged to tax the salaries or wages of every man who receives \$500 or more 1 per cent. This is a very serious tax on the mechanic or laboring man, but I don't think that they would submit cheerfully to it if they bore an equal proportion of taxes with others. A man owns two negro mechanics which he hires out for \$250 a piece. These negroes work side by side with the white man, who earns \$500 by his work, and though their master receives the same for his negroes that the white man gets, yet he has to pay a tax on the value of only \$160, while the white man pays \$5, besides the 80 cents poll tax. The condition of things have changed since 1835. Then, no one complained of the taxes. Since then they have become enormous, on land and on nearly everything except negroes.

I now wish to notice, said Mr. B., some of the objections urged against the calling of a Convention. Some say they are afraid that the western delegates will change the basis of representation. What reason have they for this fear? Our western friends deny that they have any such purpose. Why should we doubt them? I presume they are as honest as we are. But if they did desire such a thing they couldn't do it, for that portion of the State which may be called middle western, North Carolina would raise her voice against it. Some have objected to a Convention because of the enormous cost of holding it. If slaves were taxed equally with land, the increased revenue on that kind of property in ten counties would pay the whole cost of a Convention. Why, some of them say that the cost of holding a Convention will be \$800,000! I wonder they had not said \$3,000,000. They are noted for their inclination to misrepresent. These are not their real objections. The true cause of their opposition was, it was proposed by the Opposition party, and he now made the prediction, and wished his audience to take notice of the fact that those who now denounce this question of Equal Taxation as being at this time premature, dangerous and unjust, would, two years from this time, be its strongest friends. It will be amusing to hear the reasons they will give for their opposition to it at first. In the meantime, we have but one course left. We believe it to be right and just. This is the most proper time to correct an evil. The only question is, is it right? If it is right, let us press forward to blot out the inequality that now exists. (Applause.)

He had intended to make a remark or two in reference to Gov. Ellis. He thought Gov. E. had no right to drag him out in his speeches. He had said nothing to him and wanted nothing of him. He had better keep all his ammunition for John Pool, for it is my opinion that he will need all he can command and more before he gets through this canvass. (Applause.) He speaks of my having pronounced my *ipse dixit*. What does he mean by calling my opinion an *ipse dixit*? (Applause and laughter.) The Governor says "Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool ask for *ad valorem*—the people do not," that is to say the people have not asked Gov. E. for it; but they mean to have it, nevertheless. Now, it would not concern me particularly if the people did not choose to adopt *ad valorem*. It is true, however, some negroes, and pay but little taxes on them, but under the *ad valorem* system I should have to pay a great deal more. What interest is it to me then? Though the Governor may not, I know a great many of the people who

want Equal Taxation, and they mean to assert their rights at the ballot box. Gov. Ellis says "it is only a hobby"—if so, Pool will ride it into the Governor's office. He says we want to make "capital for a forlorn party." So we are forlorn as far as the Governor is concerned—that is, we can't get office from him. He says that we want to "excite the jealousy of one class against another." That is as much as to say that if one portion of our Constitution is unjust, it is wrong to alter it. If we want to prevent jealousy let every man come forward and pay equally according to his ability. (Applause.) Gov. E. says that Equal Taxation is "specious and delusive"—fair in appearance but tricky. Is it so? Whom will it delude? How is it specious? "Discrimination," says the Governor, "is the sole true policy." We have got discrimination now with a vengeance. We have no discrimination in favor of one class of property. The paper that I am reading from says that Gov. Ellis said, "the Opposition propose to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes." This must be a misprint. Gov. E. could not have intended to say what was false. It is not true—we don't propose to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes, but to make it equal. Gov. Ellis says that land and negroes are of equal value, and we propose to tax them equally. By increasing the tax on the negro now you also increase the tax on the white man; but adopt Equal Taxation on all property, and then the increase of the tax on the negro will have no effect upon the poll tax. I don't recognize the right of Gov. Ellis to speak in an offensive manner of me, and therefore I deemed it my duty to make these remarks of him. He had better confine himself to John Pool, for he will get sick enough of him before he gets through the mountains.

Mr. Badger concluded his remarks by wishing that the Governor might find abundant happiness and success in private life, to which he will shortly retire, and said, if the Governor wished to pay more taxes than he would have to pay under the *ad valorem* system, he had no doubt the Treasurer would take all he might desire to pay. Then wishing all his audience happiness and prosperity, and that they all might have *ad valorem*, he closed his speech. The reporter has not attempted to give the language of this masterly address of Mr. Badger's, and knows that his report does not half do justice to the speech. A great deal of it was written out from memory, and there are doubtless many inaccuracies in it. Though Mr. Badger spoke slowly and deliberately, it was a very difficult task to report his speech, inasmuch as the interest excited by the speaker was so great as to frequently attract the attention of the reporter from his notes.]

The crowded audience seemed spell-bound, and manifested their delight by frequent and loud applause.

From the Raleigh Register.

The "Horse Leech" Again.

No wonder that Gov. Ellis as he begins to snuff the Western breeze, feels no little uncomfortable at the idea of meeting, face to face, those hardy sons of honest toil whom he has taken pains to depreciate in the East. But he must do it. There is no escape from it. He volunteered to raise the tone, and must face his own music. There are witnesses who heard him use the language attributed to him and it will be worse than idle for him to deny it. If his object was to propitiate the East, and if he finds that he has failed to strengthen himself in that quarter, while he has weakened himself in the West, the only comfort which he can give him is to impress upon him the fact, that he is not the first public man who has made that sort of a blunder that Talleyrand defined to be "worse than a crime."

We have more than once alluded to the testimony regarding Gov. Ellis' language at Gatesville, furnished by the Murfreesboro' Citizens, and we now call attention to a repetition of it in the Citizen of the 31st ult.—Here it is: "Personal.—The Editor of this paper would re-affirm the substantial correctness of his report of the Gatesville discussion between Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool. The remark attributed to Gov. Ellis, to the effect that the East paid her full measure of taxation, heaped up, pressed down and running over, while the West, like the horse-leech, still cried 'give! give!' was made by that gentleman; and it is an impertinence and bad taste for anybody at a distance, and not present on the occasion, to deny it. The Citizen is as 'accurate' as most papers—the Charlotte Democrat to the contrary notwithstanding."

Nothing can be more plain and explicit than the above, and we put it to Gov. Ellis to answer, and tell the public, what earthly motive had the Murfreesboro' Citizens, a rank Democrat, and strenuous advocate of his re-election, deliberately to misrepresent him, and persevere in doing so? Is not the idea the very extreme of absurdity? Have you not, Governor, sentenced many a man to be hanged on less positive testimony than we have to convict you of comparing the West, the land of your birth, and the country which has more than once contributed to confer honorable station on you, to a HORSE LEECH, WHOSE CRY IS, GIVE, GIVE? You know you have, Gov. and we therefore feel justified in sentencing you now to be hanged—on the horns of a deuced bad dilemma.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.

The Postmaster General, in a communication to the House, says the true explanation of the ignorance of the Department of the existence and progress of the fraud of Mr. Fowler, the late Postmaster of New York, must be sought in the failure of Mr. Tate, the sixth auditor, to report the constantly recurring delinquencies to the Postmaster General. Mr. Tate, in reply to the Postmaster General's request for an explanation, maintains that his official course has been in strict conformity with the law and long established usage and practice, and further declares that he is not conscious of having neglected the faithful performance of his duty.

He says it was the duty of Mr. Zevely, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who is the head of the Finance Department, to make the discovery; but Mr. Zevely replies "no examination has been made since the reorganization of the department in 1839, with a view to fix the accountability of Postmasters, that duty being clearly and exclusively devolved on the Sixth Auditor." The Postmaster General coincides with this exposition of duty, saying the Third Associate "might conjecture a defalcation, but could not know it with certainty."

Another Slave Captured.—An arrival at New York from Havana states that an American schooner with 400 negroes on board had been captured and taken to Key West.

THE CAMPAIGN.

For the Press.
The Discussion in Forsyth.

MESSES. EDITORS:—

We shall attempt to give you a fair and impartial sketch of the discussion at Winston, on the 18th, between Messrs. Pool and Ellis, on the all-absorbing question, *ad valorem*. The candidates themselves considered and treated this as the great question, and we believe the people also do, hence we took no notes of the other points alluded to, and shall not attempt to report them. Mr. Pool opened the discussion, and after remarking that this was his first visit to the county of Forsyth, and expressing his gratification at meeting with such a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens, hastened on to the examination of the great question whether the Legislature shall have the same power to tax the slaves in this State that we have to tax other species of property. This, he said, is the great question to be decided by the tax payers at the next August election.

He said, under the Constitution of this State, the Legislature now had the power to tax every species of property according to value, except slaves. It forbids the taxing of slaves higher than the poll tax on the white man, thus interposing the head of the white man as a shield between the Legislature and the taxing of slaves according to value, the consequence of which is, that the farmer and land-owner have to pay 20 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of their land, while the slave owner pays but 64 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of his slaves.—Is this just?—Is it right?—The question is, shall the Legislature have power to tax slaves as also does land and other property? Gov. Ellis says, she should not.—I say, she should.

This obnoxious clause was inserted in the Constitution, many years ago; and while the annual expenses of the State were but a few thousand dollars, the amount to be raised by taxes was not felt as a burden on any person; but since the State has embarked in Internal Improvements, the annual expenses have vastly increased, until they now amount to over half a million of dollars, and will soon be a million. For the last two or three sessions the brains of the Legislature have been taxed to find the means to raise enough money to meet the current expenses of the State and the payment of the annual interest on the State debt.

The fair and credit of the State must be maintained, however high the taxes may be increased. And the question is, shall the land and other species of property bear the burthen of the taxes, or shall slaves bear their due proportion according to their value? The patriotism of our citizens will not complain at high taxes incurred for judicious and meritorious purposes, provided they bear equally on all our citizens,—on the rich man according to his riches,—on the poor man according to his poverty. Do our taxes bear equally on the citizen according to his property and ability to pay? Let us see:

The State tax on the \$100 of land is twenty cents, on the slave it is eighty cents, and no slaves are taxed except those over 12 and under 50 years of age. Now the average value of these negroes, between 12 and 50 years of age, is not less than \$1200 each. Here we have a negro worth \$1200 paying but 80 cents tax, while \$1200 worth of land pays \$240. Is it right for the farmer who can scarcely make a living for himself and family on his \$1000 farm, or the poor mechanic who owns a horse and lot to shelter his family, worth a thousand dollars, to pay three times as much tax on their homes, which are necessities of life and without which they cannot live, as the slave owner does on his slave worth \$1000?

Which species of property, land or slaves, are the most valuable?—If by debt, or other misfortune, both are compelled to raise the money, cannot a dozen slaves be sold for cash to where one tract of land can be sold,—while it is not unfrequent, when land has to be sold for cash, that it is sacrificed at two thirds its value.

But when we talk of taxing negroes equally with land, we are met with this objection, that negroes under 12 years old are of no value to the owner, and those over 50 years of age are becoming worn out.—In reply to this, we say, it is not true that young negroes under 12 years of age are no value.—Do they not, from the time they are born, increase in value at the rate of about \$100 per year? What other investment will do as much?—But because their labor they yield no immediate profit to the master, is that a good reason why they should not be taxed?—If it is, then the landholder who owns thousands of acres of waste and unutilized land should not be taxed on that land which is yielding him no immediate profit. Also, if negroes wear out, so does land, and when negroes become of no value, of course the taxes should cease.

But we are told that negroes have to be clothed and fed, and medical bills have to be paid for them. In reply to this, we would ask if the farmer does not have to clear and fence his land, and manure it too?—If he does not, will it not wear out in one-fourth the ordinary life time of a negro?

It is also said, negroes die!—True. But is not this fact considered in fixing his value?—Show me a negro that would never die, and I will show you such a price for him as no negro ever commanded in this country.

What would our people think, if land were taxed at a certain sum per acre, regardless of value?—This once was the law. The poor and rich were taxed the same per acre, and the rich river bottoms were—And then were the same objections urged against charging it that are now urged against taxing negroes according to value!

But we are told that it is drawing distinctions in society, and arraying the poor against the rich.—Yes, just like the owner of poor land was arrayed against the owner of the rich land.—However, that inequality was corrected without bloodshed or revolution.—Drawing distinctions in society?—No sir. It is endeavoring to remove distinctions which now exist.—It is an effort to make every man bear the burthen of government according to what he is worth, and his ability to pay. This change will strengthen slavery.

When the poor man sees part of his earnings taken from him by taxes which go towards protecting other person's property, it is calculated to raise the murmur of discontent; but show him that the slave owner is willing to pay his share of the taxes, and that he is thereby relieved from taxes to that extent, and he becomes a friend to the institution which, instead of adding to his taxes, is lessening them.

Besides, who is it in time of war, that fills the rank and file of the army?—Is it not the poor, and those in moderate circumstances in life?—Without any disparagement of the slave owners, who are as brave and patriotic as any class of men, yet there are twenty persons who own no slaves to one who does, and, as a natural consequence, it is the numerous class who

have to bare their breasts to the enemy. Then, is the present system right?—I say it is not; and slaveholders, as a class, are too magnanimous to refuse to pay their just share of the taxes.—It is the demagogue, the wire-worrier of party who raises the objection, and endeavors to make a party question against a great measure of justice, which should have been above party, and in support of which all parties should have united, and which now the liberal-minded slaveholder is willing freely to award to his fellow citizens. But the wire-workers of party are trying to frighten the poor by telling them that we are in favor of taxing everything,—even the hens and chickens, the eggs, the tin cups, the cow and calf, &c. of the farmer.—We deny the charge; and the man who makes it must be blindly ignorant, or he attempts to deceive the people. Because in the platform of our party it is expressly provided that the Legislature shall have power to "discriminate in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."—Is not farming an "industrial pursuit of the citizens of the State"?—Is not the mechanic arts an "industrial pursuit"? Are not the chickens, the eggs, the horses, the hogs, the cows, the crops, &c., the native products of the State?

And we boldly say, that no Legislature will ever assemble in this State, which would not, in laying taxes, "discriminate in favor of these native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." And those who assert to the contrary, are, for the want of better arguments, only attempting to humbug and to frighten the people. It is admitted by Gov. Ellis, that there are at least seven hundred millions of dollars worth of property in the State. Let us take off 100 millions to cover such property as we have proposed to exempt from taxation, (which will be nearly \$1,000 to each family exempt from taxation,) and we have left 600 millions which to levy our taxes. A tax of 10 cents per \$100 on this sum will raise \$600,000 of revenue. Add to this the sum \$51,200 raised as a tax on the white poll, and we have the sum of \$651,200, while we now annually raise but \$683,420.—Adopt *ad valorem*, and the tax on land would be reduced to about 10 cents on the \$100; and the tax on negroes raised from 64 to 10 cents on the \$100 valuation.

This, as we have shown, would be the extent of the tax on such property as is taxed, while we would have 100 millions of property exempt from taxation, which would give nearly \$1,000 of property for each family, clear of any taxes. In the State of Georgia, where they have 12 miles of railroad to our one, when the *ad valorem* system of taxation was adopted, the State tax was a fraction over 8 cents on the \$100 worth of property, in the year 1850 the tax was only 64 cents on the \$100. Besides Georgia, it has been adopted in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and nearly all the Southern States, and no man there would think of coming back to this old system of ours in North Carolina.—And Mr. Pool had not heard that it had yet endangered the institution of slavery in those States, which, for the want of better argument, was held out as a scare crow to alarm the weak and timid.

Mr. Pool also passed a handsome eulogium on the statesmanship of Messrs. Bell and Everett, the candidates for President and Vice President of the National Union party. But we have not time to go into other subjects of his very able and eloquent speech, which made a very decided and favorable impression on the large and attentive audience.

Gov. Ellis, after handsomely complimenting the people of Forsyth County for the generous support they had given him two years ago, said that he was utterly opposed to the *ad valorem* system of taxation,—he had no faith in its workings.—That the slave property in the State was not worth more than \$200,000,000, and the land, say by the increase of valuation, \$125,000,000—putting both together, making the sum of \$325,000,000.—A tax of 10 cents on this sum would raise but \$325,000.—Add to this the tax on the white poll, say \$50,000, and we have, as the sum total, \$375,000,—while the annual expenditures of the State Government is upwards of \$600,000.—Where, asked the Governor, was the balance to come from to wit, \$225,000.—This balance, says he, is now made up by heavy specific taxes on liquors, merchants, Banks, Billiard Tables, Cards, License to retail liquor, Shows, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c.

The Opposition, said the Governor, are in favor of an *ad valorem* tax on all these various articles, which, altogether, would not raise more than \$50,000, which will leave a balance to be made up by a tax on the horses, cows, the crops of the farmer, &c. Gov. Ellis also pitched into the Know Nothings with a fury, but we have not time to notice anything but his position on *ad valorem*. The sincerity of his opposition to the American party, may be estimated from the fact that he made two "Know Nothings," Judge, and two N. K. s., Railroad Directors. Perhaps his other remarks were likewise made for Buncombe.

Mr. Pool replied, half an hour. He said, the Governor himself agreed with him that there are \$700,000,000 worth of property in the State.—Take off \$100,000,000 of this property as articles exempt from taxation, and we have \$600,000,000 left on which to lay taxes. The common rules of arithmetic will show Gov. Ellis, or anybody else, that 10 cents on the \$100 of this large amount of property will raise \$600,000.—Add to this the \$51,200 raised on the white poll, and we have, as he had before stated, the sum of \$651,200, more than is raised by our present mode of taxation, and more than is required to meet the annual expenditures of the State, which is only a little upwards of \$600,000.

But said Mr. Pool, it is untrue that our party or our platform require an *ad valorem* tax on Billiard Tables, License to retail liquor, Shows, Banks, &c.—These were taxes imposed upon these corporations and subjects for exclusive privileges granted them, and which other citizens do not enjoy in common with them; and where exclusive privileges of this class are granted to any person or set of persons, they ought to pay for it; and neither he nor his friends did propose to take this tax off those things.—so that all this talk indulged in to alarm, at last amounted to nothing.

He also utterly denied the charge that he or his friends designed taxing foreign liquors, and other articles of foreign luxury or manufacture, no higher than the farmer's horse, cow, crops, &c.—Our platform expressly provides that we shall discriminate in favor of the "native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."—Is not farming one of the industrial pursuits of the State?—Are not the horse, the cow, the crop, &c., the native products of the State?—Are not the Champagne and French Brandy, the Pistol, the Bowie Knives, the Billiard Tables, the Playing Cards, and the many other things alluded to by Gov. Ellis, of foreign manufacture,—that is, manufactured out of the State. Then, if we discriminate in favor of the industrial pursuits of the citizens of this State, we would tax

those articles, and favor our own native productions. Besides, the tax in connection with billiard tables, playing cards, &c., is very properly imposed by the Legislature as a police regulation for the suppression of vice, and do not come under the principle of an *ad valorem* tax. In every State where the *ad valorem* system of taxation prevails, specific taxes are imposed as an equivalent for certain exclusive privileges, or for the purpose of suppressing vice, or protecting the industrial pursuits of the citizens.

Let us examine into the Governor's platform, and see who is in favor of taxing the tin cups, hens, chickens, eggs, horses, cows, household and kitchen furniture, the crops of the farmer, &c.

The platform adopted by the Convention which nominated Gov. Ellis, declares that it is the duty of the Legislature, in framing a tax law, to adjust it so as to bear as EQUALLY AS POSSIBLE ON EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY, so far as the provisions of the Constitution will permit. Are not the tin cups, the chickens, horses and cows, the crops, household furniture, &c., species of property?—And the Constitution now permits the Legislature (at pleasure) TO TAX ALL THESE, and every thing else, EXCEPT SLAVES, according to value. Therefore the Governor and his party are men who have, in solemn convention, declared themselves in favor of taxing all these "native products of the State," which the platform of the Opposition expressly declares ought not to be taxed.

This, said Mr. Pool, reminded him of a certain speech made by Gov. Ellis at Raleigh, some time since, in which he vauntingly said, "that before the summer's sun stood erect in the heavens, Mr. Pool and the Opposition would leave this platform, like rats from a burning barn." But, as I applied the torch to Ellis' old and rickety platform of constitutionalism and abstractions, and exposed to the glare of light its provisions which declare it to be the duty of the Legislature to tax as equally as possible EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY, EXCEPT SLAVES, he (Ellis) deserted it and ran for life, "like a rat from a burning barn," although the Summer's sun was not yet erect!

I desert my platform? said Mr. P.—No, never. I placed myself squarely on it in the East, and I intend to stand on it in the West.—When I desert it, I shall desert the principles of justice and equality, which commend themselves to the common sense of every man. What I told the people in the East, I shall tell the people of the West. But I fear the West will not tell the people of the West what he said about them, behind their backs, in the East, when he compared the Western people to horse jockeys and horse leeches, sucking the life-blood out of the East, and still crying give, give, and were never satisfied.—Will he make this charge to the people of the West, face to face?—He has not done it to day in his speech which contains many other symptoms of a change operating on the Gov., as he approaches the mountains!

The Gov. closed in a twenty minutes reply, in which he sprung some new issues, among others, charging Mr. P. with having voted against the Western Extension, which Mr. P. denied. But the above contains what we set out to give, the points made by the two candidates on the great question of *ad valorem*.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Patrick Lafferty testified before the Covode Committee yesterday. He was appointed Master Carpenter at the Philadelphia Navy Yard merely on account of political influence. When Mr. Grice was the Naval Constructor there he refused him a certificate of qualification, and was transferred to Kittery, Me., after which Mr. Lafferty was appointed. He was a member of the Democratic Committee of the city, and proved that the office holders in the Navy Yard were compelled to pay \$100 down for elections. They were assessed arbitrarily per capita, and in proportion to salary, and a refusal to carry out the programme of Collector Baker was invariably followed by dismissal.

This system had never been practiced under the Pierce or any other Administration. He also proved that Jack Cummings, the Naval Store-keeper in Philadelphia, lived in Snyder County, and makes his office a sinecure. More than that, he had a clerk appointed who was wholly incompetent and merely as a cover to enable him to draw \$800 salary in addition to his own pay.

Pat Lafferty voted, unfortunately, for the wrong delegate at some primary election, and was reported forthwith. Mr. Florence, however, telegraphed him to see Mr. Baker, or he would be removed. Pat visited the President, who professed great friendship, but ordered his head off, which he found in the basket upon returning home.

Mr. Dunn, formerly a clerk in the Philadelphia Post-Office, corroborated this testimony so far as assessments were levied for political purposes. The subordinates were sent for on the eve of every election, and notified of what was expected, with the penalty of disobedience. An ex-officer of the Custom-House also confirmed these statements, thus proving that the system extended to the Navy Yard, Post-Office, and Custom House.

CHAPEL HILL COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises for 1860, in the University of North Carolina, closed on the 7th inst. We learn that everything passed off well, and the examinations of the students were highly satisfactory. Mr. Pool's address is said to have been able and effort.

The Report of the Board of Examiners was submitted and read by Judge Battle. The Annual Report was then read by the President of the Faculty, from which it appeared the first distinction was awarded to Messrs. Junius C. Battle, Chapel Hill; George P. Bryan, Raleigh; Edward J. Hale, Fayetteville; Charles C. Pool, Elizabeth City; Iowa Royner, Raleigh; Hugh Strong, S. C.; George L. Wilson, Newberry; William A. Wooster, Wilmington.

The second distinction was awarded to Messrs. Lewis Bond, Tenn.; W. M. Brooks, Chatham county; James Kelly, Moore county; Wm. J. King, Lenoir; E. D. Seale, Rockingham county; Samuel P. Wier, Greensboro'. The third distinction was awarded to Messrs. W. W. Baird, Person co.; W. H. Borden, Goldsboro'; Charles Bruce, Va.; S. V. Daniel, Granville co.; J. D. Feio, Granville co.; Jas. A. Fogle, Ga.; Jas. A. Graham, Hillsboro'; E. J. Harden, Tenn.; Eugene S. Martin, Wilmington; Time Rial, La.; T. L. Smith, Tenn.; John H. Thorp, Nash county.

A diploma then was given to each member of the Class, by the President, and with each diploma a handsome volume of the Holy Scriptures, by the Trustees. There were eighty-one graduates.—Wilmington Herald.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.
FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860.

Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

500 additional subscribers WANTED.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

The Candidates for Governor will speak on Saturday, " 23d, at Morganton, Burke. Monday, " 25th, Marion, McDowell. Wednesday, " 27th, Brownsville, Yancy. Friday, " 29th, Marshall, Madison. Saturday, " 30th, Asheville, Buncombe. Monday, July 2nd, Waynesville, Hayw'd. Tuesday, " 3rd, Webster, Jackson. Wednesday, " 4th, Franklin, Macon. Monday, " 9th, Hendersonville, Hend'n. Tuesday, " 10th, Columbia, Polk. Wednesday, " 11th, Rutherfordton, Rich'd.

We are authorized to announce DR. E. KERNER, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons for Forsyth County.

THE CROPS.—The wheat crop, in this region, is being harvested; and although there is some complaint of a short crop, we believe, on an average, the yield will be fair,—in some localities, good, in others, indifferent,—good ground producing good wheat. The yield, however, is not near as heavy as last year.

The oat crop promises an abundant yield, and a heavier crop of grass our meadows never produced.

Corn, thus far, looks well. The fruit trees promise an abundance of all kinds, excepting apples, which will be scarce.

WILKES COUNTY.—A friend from Wilkes County, writing on business, remarks:—"Ad Valorem stock is advancing in this county. Democrats are wheeling about and coming into the *ad valorem* ranks."

See new advertisements. Among them that of Mr. Sievers, who is well known, and has established for himself a reputation in his line of business. Mr. Sievers makes to order and keeps on hand a variety of Cabinet furniture, and ready-made Coffins of all sizes and quality.

Jos. Utley, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville.

Also valuable land for sale near Mocksville, Davis County.

We are indebted to a friend for the report of the discussion at Winston, in this paper.

We learn that, at Yadkinville, on Thursday of last week, Mr. Pool completely demolished the Governor's argument, the Governor leaving the ground a decidedly "used up" candidate, every body being in favor of Pool and *ad valorem*, with a few, a very few, exceptions.

We expect a report of the discussion at Yadkinville, next week.

The last Sentinel has a silly, but characteristic article, in which it attempts to ridicule Dr. Kerner, one of the most respectable and upright citizens to be found in Forsyth County. The Doctor has many personal friends, among Whigs and Democrats, who know him well; and they further know that the Sentinel's attacks upon Dr. Kerner are uncalled for, and console themselves with the fact that but little harm has been done by this effort of the "clique" mouth-piece. The Sentinel abused Gen. Leach in unmeasured terms last summer, and the result is known—he was triumphantly elected.

The True Issue.

The real, living issue, in the present campaign, is, shall the Constitution of the State be so modified or changed as to give the Legislature power to tax slaves as other property. The platform upon which John Pool stands, is in favor of making this change; that upon which Gov. Ellis stands is against it.

The Governor's platform says, it would be dangerous and unjust to give this power to the Legislature, while on all other classes of property, (saving and excepting slaves only,) it favors an *ad valorem* tax. There is neither reason nor justice in giving slave property any peculiar advantage over other species of property. Gov. Ellis knows this and feels that such is the sentiment of a large majority of the people of North Carolina; hence his great effort to get up side issues for the purpose of drawing public attention from the real point of the controversy.

Let the people hold him to the true issue.

See Mr. Bell's letter of acceptance, Mr. Badger's speech, and other interesting political matter.

We have given up a large portion of our space to correspondents this week, and have barely room to warn the people of Forsyth County against the systematic attempts to deceive them by leading them off from the main question at issue. The object of the *leaders* of modern Democracy, is to impress the minds of the poor but honest people with the delusion, that the Opposition platform favors the taxing of household and kitchen furniture, farming tools, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., when the reverse is the fact. Gov. Ellis and the Democratic party are pledged to tax *every thing, except slaves*; Mr. Pool, and his party, are in favor of taxing slaves, and thereby reducing the tax on land, so as still to afford sufficient revenue for the demands of the State, without taxing any articles not now taxed, such as household and kitchen furniture, farming and mechanical tools, horses, cattle, &c., &c.

Let us compare the platforms of the two parties, in regard to this matter.

Democratic Platform. "We deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State."

Under our present State Constitution slaves cannot be taxed as property, it is well known. Of course Gov. Ellis is in favor of taxing every thing except slaves.

Whig Platform. The Whig platform recommends a Convention "for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

To show our readers the opinion of others, in the premises, see what the Fayetteville Observer says in relation to the above:

"Now what is the difference between these? The plain meaning of the Democratic platform is that *all* interest and classes of property are to be taxed equally, for it is certainly 'practicable' to tax all equally, *except slaves*, which are to be exempted because there is no power, 'within the limits of the constitution' to tax them equally with other property. Whereas the Whig platform provides for taxing all equally, *including slaves*, with power to discriminate as stated."

that is, in favor of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, farming tools, &c., which are not to be taxed, by the Whigs.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS.—The Examination of this flourishing Institution came off on the 6th and 7th inst. Rev. D. R. Bruton, delivered a sermon under an arbor in front of the Male Institute, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, after which Prof. Whittington proceeded with his examination.

At half past four o'clock, the exercises were closed till Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

At the appointed hour on Thursday, after singing and prayer, the programme for the day was proceeded with, until 3 o'clock, when the Rev. C. H. Wiley delivered the Annual Address, consuming about one hour and a half. Prof. Whittington then briefly addressed the audience.

The "Salem Brass Band" discoursed sweet music at intervals, during Thursday. Thursday night the social party came off much to the gratification of all who were present, and in brief, we learn that everything passed off well, reflecting honor and credit upon all interested in this Institution of learning.

Our townsman, J. O. Hall, served up the refreshments of various kinds expressly for the occasion.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' HALL.

June 19, 1860.
Board met, Mayor presiding, present Commissioners Keehin, Blum, Fols, Briets, Sides, and Mickey. Minutes read and adopted.

The interest on the Shober fund, \$20, less 80 cents tax, was handed in by the Mayor from the Warden.

Moved, that hereafter no bill for engine purposes be paid, without previous consultation with the Board.

The following bills were presented and ordered to be paid:

F. & H. Fries, for Engine, \$211 30
E. A. Vogler & Co., freight, on hose, 6 12
F. & H. Fries, street lighting and gas fixtures, 317 42

A. T. Zevely, street lighting, (fluid), 16 45
T. Crist, rent for Commissioners' Hall, 30 00
Sundry bills for expense of hall, 2 84

Town Constable, 14 58
Moved that the Constable collect taxes from sundry persons who have failed listing dogs in their possession.

Moved that John Ackerman be allowed to use a plank kiln on his premises.

J. G. Sides received permission to put up a plank kiln below the Mill Race. Board adjourned.

Ad Valorem.—How it will work in North Carolina.

It is agreed by Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool, from reliable statistics, that the whole property of the State is worth about seven hundred millions of dollars (\$700,000,000). Of this sum, Mr. Pool and the friends of ad valorem or equal taxation, propose to exempt from tax one hundred millions of dollars, (\$100,000,000), under the clause in the Opposition Platform, which authorizes discrimination in favor of the native products of our State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

The number of votes cast in the last gubernatorial election was 96,177; but supposing the votes in the State now number 110,000, divide \$100,000,000 by this sum, and it will allow to each voter \$909 worth of property free of tax. The number of families in the State in 1850, as shown by the Census, was 106,628; say they have increased to 120,000; divide \$100,000,000 by that number, and it will allow to each family in the State \$833 worth of property free from tax. This sum, which would not only cover all the Taxes on *Knives and Forks, Plates, Eggs, &c.*, but also a considerable amount of *Household Furniture, Farming and Mechanical Tools, Stock, &c.*

Let us now see how we shall succeed in collecting the necessary amount of revenue: The sum collected in 1859, was \$683,482 97. Ten cents on the hundred dollars of the remaining six hundred millions, of the seven hundred millions, above mentioned, will give us \$600,000; to this sum add the tax paid by the white poll, and also the tax paid for licenses, privileges, &c., with which the ad valorem system on property would not interfere, and we have the following result:—(Our statement of the amounts of tax paid by the several items below mentioned, is taken from the Comptroller's Report.)

Tax on white poll, Add for Edgecomb Co., (not stated in Report),	\$51,432 80
Mortgages and Deeds, 2,515 75	
Marriage Licenses, 6,997 25	
Gates, Bridges, and Ferries, 1,397 91	
Pistols and Knives, 2,502 15	
Dicks and Canes, 211 25	
Playing Cards, 624 98	
Feudal, 1,920 00	
Retailers, 11,190 00	
Taverns, 227 10	
Circuses, 5,435 00	
Other Exhibitions for Reward, 1,025 00	
Bowling Alleys, 1,040 00	
Billiard Tables, 2,905 00	
Insurance Companies, 1,200 00	
Express Companies, 170 00	
Horse and Mule Drivers, 1,026 32	
Foreign made riding vehicles, 178 10	
Brokers, 1,800 00	
Auctioneers, 637 11	
Commission on Commission Merchants, 732 91	
Patent Medicines, 1,018 33	
Natural Curiosities, 60 00	
Liquor Peddlers, 300 00	
Lighting Rod men, 379 43	
Liquor Dealers, 3,799 43	
Buying and selling slaves, 334 55	
Colateral Descents, 5713 00	
Lectures for Reward, 20 00	
Fair in Richmond County, 53 00	

Add the \$600,000 of property tax raised in the ad valorem system, 600,000 00
and we will have 707,609 39
Which is considered more than is necessary to meet the present demands of the State.

To the above items ought probably to be added some others; they are not properly a property tax, but a tax on licenses, privileges, &c. For instance, the tax received for Billiard Tables is not a tax on the billiard table, but the man who keeps it up is taxed a certain amount for the privilege of doing so.

The owner of a Circus is taxed a certain amount for the privilege of exhibiting it. Playing Cards are not taxed, but the merchant who sells them is required to pay a certain sum for every pack sold, and the same is the case with other items. These and similar taxes, would still be continued under the ad valorem system, and neither John Pool nor any other friend of that system, so far as we have learnt, proposes to discontinue them.

But to the above sum of \$707,609 39 should be added the tax paid by the several banks of the State. For, in addition to the tax on Dividends, each Bank in the State, we believe, pays into the State treasury a tax for the privileges it enjoys under its charter. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of revenue raised in this way, now, but we find in the Comptroller's Report for 1858, that the amount paid by the Banks in that year was \$34,289 25; and as other banks have gone into operation since that time, we suppose the amount received from that source now, is considerably larger. This tax is paid by the Corporations themselves, and being for the privilege granted in their charters, is not inconsistent with a strictly ad valorem system of taxation.

Add the \$34,289 25 to the \$707,609 39, and we have \$741,898 64, which is about \$100,000 more than the amount at present required to meet the demands of the State. And a property tax of nine cents, instead of ten, on the hundred dollars would be sufficient, at present.

We, therefore, come to the conclusion, that, under the ad valorem system of taxation proposed by the Opposition platform, each family in the State could be allowed \$833 worth of property free from tax, and nine cents on the hundred dollars valuation of the balance, together with the other taxes which would not be disturbed by the introduction of that system, as above shown would raise a public revenue equal to the amount now paid into the Treasury.

MARRIED

On the 19th inst., in Washington, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. OLIVER CHADWICK to Miss MARIAN L. STOLTZ, all of Salem, N. C.

MUSEUM.

The Museum will be open this (Friday) evening the 22nd inst. The collection has been considerably enlarged. THE NEW CASE OF BIRDS and a fine specimen of the SOUTH AMERICAN OSTRICH, are alone worth a visit.

Contributions thankfully received.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Johnson reported that the Conference Committee could not agree on the Homestead bill. An Appropriation bill was discussed all day. Nothing of interest on Tuesday.

In the House, on Monday, the Post Office bill, amended by a heavy reduction of the items, was passed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Grow reported that the Conference Committee on the Postal Deficiency bill were unable to agree on the restoration of the curtailed mail routes, and moved that the House partially recede from its amendments, which was agreed to. This restores all the routes except two overland routes.

On Wednesday, the Senate discussed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, but made no progress, except by adopting an amendment authorizing a \$20,000,000 loan. On Thursday, this bill and the Post Office bill were passed. As also, a resolution to extend the session to the 25th inst., and a bill increasing to \$250,000 the appropriation to send the captured negroes back to Africa.

On Friday, the John Brown committee reported: the majority, in favor of providing military protection to arsenals, navy yards, forts, &c.; the minority, that no further legislation is needed. The Tariff bill was postponed to next session.

In the House, on Wednesday, the resolutions, from the committee on Naval Expenditures, were adopted by overwhelming majorities, many of the Democrats dodging.

These Resolutions censure the Secretary of the Navy for violating the law in making live oak timber contracts, for distributing patronage in the Navy Yard among members of Congress. The President and Secretary of the Navy for allowing party relations to interfere with awarding contracts, previous to pending elections, as settling an example dangerous to the public safety and deserving reproof of this House.

On Thursday, a resolution was adopted reducing the price of the public printing 40 cents in the dollar. Many bills were postponed to next session. Nothing of interest on that day or on Friday.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 14.—The Niagara has arrived with dates to the 2d.

The only items of interest reported are the seizure and occupation of Palermo by Garibaldi, and the refusal of the Chinese to assent to the demands of the Western Powers. For the first event we were fully prepared by the Italian news received by the previous arrival, which left the popular commander at the gates of the city, sustained by the favor of the people, and the enthusiasm of his own troops. The news from China is not unexpected, except as it contradicts a rumor that had been published in one of the London journals, to the effect that the English demands had been conceded by the Chinese, and that the war was thus at an end.

The news of the postponement of the departure of the Great Eastern until the 23d inst. is confirmed.

Later Sicilian dispatches indicate that the reported capitulation of the Neapolitan army at Palermo is partially incorrect. Advances from Naples say the King has refused to sanction the capitulation, and hostilities were to be recommenced at noon.

The Neapolitan General had gone over to the Revolutionists.

Still later dispatches, dated Palermo, the 3d, say that the bombardment had not recommenced, and that the armistice continued.

Garibaldi was still master of the town, but the Neapolitans held the forts. The terms of the capitulation were not carried out, but the negotiation continued.

The Democratic Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Charleston Mercury.

BALTIMORE, June 18, 9 a. m.—The city is filled with the usual multitude of hangers-on to the movements of leading politicians.

The Douglas Delegation seemed disposed to make some concessions in regard to the platform. Such concessions will, however, be only in words, and will amount to nothing.

The Free soil elements are disposed to admit the regular Delegation from Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, but fear the consequences. In such a contingency Virginia will, it is thought, withdraw.

Considerable excitement and the same bitterness of feeling prevails here as did at Charleston, save among the Delegates to Richmond, who are keeping quite cool.

(Special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier.)

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The Convention met again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Church, of N. Y., offered as a substitute for all previous propositions relative to the contested seats, that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Credentials. This was unanimously adopted, and the convention then adjourned until afternoon.

June 19, P. M.—The convention re-assembled this afternoon, and the Committee on Credentials reported that they would unanimously agree, but asked for further time. This was granted, and without doing any further business, the Convention adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, to await the action of the Committee.

It is believed that the seceders will be admitted.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

John Pool, Esq., the Opposition candidate for Governor, made a speech in the Senate on Friday, January 28th, 1859, in favor of the Western Extension Railroad bill, at the conclusion of which Mr. Thomas, representing the extreme Western Senatorial District, arose and said: "He fully concurred with Mr. Pool, and expressed great gratification at finding so much liberality coming from the East, and should, therefore, not offer an amendment he had prepared."

GREAT HAIL STORM AT WELDON.

A terrible tornado passed over Weldon on Friday, the 8th inst., sweeping down nearly everything in its track. Several houses were unroofed, fences and crops prostrated, and hundreds of trees torn up by the roots. We learn from a gentleman who witnessed the storm that a heavily loaded freight train on the railroad track was moved by the force of the wind several feet. The destruction to the cotton and other crops is said to be immense. The injury to the crops, houses, &c., of Mr. N. Long, a wealthy gentleman residing near Weldon, will amount to 12,000 or 15,000, and others have lost considerably. The storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, some of the stones being as large as partridge eggs.

Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

Georgia State Lottery.

As certain malicious persons, who are interested in other Lotteries, have circulated reports that the Lotteries of Georgia were illegal after June 1st, 1860, we hereby caution the public not to be deceived by any such reports. The GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the MONTEZUMA UNION ACADEMY, of Georgia, is Authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, and the Charter of the same has not been repealed, or the sale of Tickets in any way interfered with, and we shall continue to Draw the same Daily, until the 1st day of May, 1865.

Look at the Splendid Schemes in another column.

MCKINNEY & Co., MANAGERS, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. June 15.—4t.

WE KNOW

of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.—In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patient; and physicians in every section of the country, use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.

Boner & Crist, Agts.

Forsyth Agricultural Society.

At the last meeting of the Society held at the Court House, on Tuesday of County Court, it was ordered that the next meeting be held at the Court House, in Salem, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday the 14th of July, when the subject of holding a County Fair will come up for consideration.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order FURNITURE of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of COFFINS OF ALL SIZES.

Made of the best Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch and Sweet Gum, which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SEWERS, Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-4t.

500 ACRES Of Valuable Land FOR SALE.

TO be sold at Auction, on the 24th day of July, 1860, at the residence of R. W. Griffith, 44 miles North of Mocksville, Davie County, a valuable tract of land, known as the Harbin place. Said lands are very valuable, in a good state of cultivation, and will be sold without reserve.

Persons wanting a good farm would do well to attend this sale, as a bargain may be had.

Valuable Mills and other Lands can be had with the farm, if desired.

Z. GRIFFITH, Agent. Clemmonsville, June 16th, 1860. 10-4t.

JOS. UTLEY, Grocer & Commission Merchant, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 22, 1860. 10-ly.

State of North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1860.

Geo. P. Johnson, A. L. Johnson, Wm. Johnson and P. H. Johnson, vs. Samuel Johnson and wife Polly, Wm. Gray and wife Nancy.

Disputed real non. It appearing to the Court that John Johnson and Andrew Johnson, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the "People's Press," published in Salem, for the defendants to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Wilkes, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday of July next, and make themselves parties respondents, or parties defendants in said cause, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the paper writing pronounced for probate established as the last will of Ambrose Johnson, Sen., deceased, as against them. Witness, W. Mastin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of April, 1860.

W. MASTIN, Clerk. [10-6w. pr. adv. \$5]

State of North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1860.

Hannah Stanley, Miles Nance and wife Lavina, vs. Simo Landdown and wife Sarah.

Meredith Bicknell and wife Rebecca, James Moore and wife Mary, Joseph T. Stanley, Joel Stanley, John A. Stanley and Arel Stanley.

Petition for Dower. It appearing to the Court, that the defendants in this cause all reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "People's Press," published in Salem, for the defendants to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday of July next and answer the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, W. Mastin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of April, 1860.

W. MASTIN, Clerk. [10-5w. pr. adv. \$5]

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY, No. 1 EXTRA COPAL, No. 1 EXTRA FLOWING, DAMAR.

BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c., All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

Ranger's Notice.

TAKEN UP by James Reed, on Saturday the 2d of June, near Bethania, Forsyth County, a common-sized dark iron-grey Mare, supposed to be about 20 years old, with marks of harness on his shoulders and sides, blind in the right eye, and branded with the letter "A" on the right hip.

June 15.—3d T. CHITTY, Ranger.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING For Picture Frames.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER. THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all call at the BOOKSTORE.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Salem Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches, ancient and modern languages, and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

Rev. F. R. HOLLAND, at SALEM, N. C. April 20, 1860 1-3m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Pfaff Brothers

TAKE this method of informing the public that they have received their

Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, to which they would beg leave to call the attention of all persons in need of any articles in their line, feeling assured that they have put their goods at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

April 27, 1860 2-3m.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860, is now in, and that they are prepared to accommodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style.

We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c., made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the newest and best style.

A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO. Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-4t.

W. F. SHULTZ, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, SALEM, N. C.

I would inform my numerous friends and patrons, that I still continue to keep on hand, or make up to order, all kinds of FURNITURE, both plain and fancy, and that I give particular attention to making up all kinds of WORK, WITH FANCY EMBROIDERED COVERS, such as

Rocking Chairs, Ottomans, Foot-stools, Piano Stools, Work Boxes, &c.,

in a style which I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with a call.

I would also inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that I have on hand now, and shall continue to keep on hand constantly heretofore, a varied stock of

Ready Made Coffins, of all sizes and qualities, made of the best Walnut, Cherry and Poplar Wood our country affords, and as well if not better finished, and at as low prices as can be had anywhere in this section of country.

Persons from a distance may rely upon getting a well finished article of any size at any time without unnecessary delay.

Salem, April 20th, 1860. 1-6m.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap. Letter, Note, & Printing Paper. Also Envelopes of all sizes, prices and colors, together with Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN. May 4th, 1860. 3-4t.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, Proprietor.

THIS well known House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from High Point, and tri-weekly westward. Give him call, and satisfy yourself.

May 4, 1860. 3-3m.

GUANO, Plaster Poudrette, &c.

WE keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

WE act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of EMMY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers, Thrashing Machines, with Cleaner combined. Ploughs, Cultivators, Feed-Cutters, Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows, Field Drills, and Sowing Machines, Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.

E. A. VOGLER & CO. Salem, N. C. May 18. 3-3m.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

POETRY.

TO-MORROW.

Did we but know what lies beyond
This varied, shadowy vale we tread,
How often would our souls descend,
Our eyes the tears of sorrow shed!
But God, who knows what's best to do—
Who sees us from his starry throne,
Has wisely hidden from our view
That which had best remain unknown.

We walk to-day in conscious pride,
And hang the flag of hope on high;
But ah, to-morrow, by our side,
Some friend may lay him down and die;
Some early flower that woid our praise,
Some altar where we laid our trust,
Some flower, ere dies the evening rays,
May trampled be, and laid in dust.

Youth dreams of many glorious things,
As on he hies in pleasure's track;
Each day some new-born promise brings,
He turns no eye of sorrow back;
The flowery fields are all before,
His eyes on some bright star are set,
Life is to him a sunny shore,
He'll learn it has its shadows yet.

To-morrow! In its secret shade,
I little know what is for me;
I may be with my father laid,
Or wrecked on dire misfortune's sea;
But far beyond life's boundary lives
The everlasting life bright;
And He alone, who takes or gives,
Can guide my wandering feet aright.

HUMOROUS.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

"Class on general information, stand up."
The class consisting of youths in various
conditions of forwardness, and in garments of
patched hue, struggled up and prepared for the
 ordeal.

"Now, then, Jim Smithers, what is a politi-
cian?"

"A fellow which serves an apprenticeship to
lying, selling his friends, drinking and neg-
lecting his family, until he gets out of his time,
when he gets to be a journeyman office-hunter
or a boss office-holder."

"Good! Now then, next—What is a popu-
lar preacher?"

"A fellow which never has a call from the
Lord for less than 'five thousand' a year and
expenses, including donation parties; also a
fellow which amuses himself by lecturing
around the country at \$50 a pop. He gives
liberally of nothing to poor, serves the devil in
such a way as he thinks will least offend
the Lord, wears first class broad-cloth and preaches
against pride; rides to church in a carriage,
and condemns the poor people for riding in the
cars; and when he gets tired of business, he
goes into an interesting decline, gets a pension
from his grateful congregation, and becomes a
religious sporter. Or else his feelings get too
overpowering, and he gets suspended officially—
when, if he gets his deserts, he'd be suspended
physically, with a rope."

"There, that's sufficient. Next—What's
the prevailing religion of this country?"

"Get all you can, keep all you get."

"Wrong—Next!"

"Gettin' what don't belong to you, keepin'
what you don't need, and cuttin' a sanctified
swell generally."

"Right. Next—what is a fool?"

"Well, he's a fellow who thinks every man
he meets is honest, a fellow who imagines he
can make money by being generous to misers,
liberal to portneurs and missionary societies,
and honest towards rogues."

"Well, and what becomes of them?"

"Of who?"

"Why, the fools."

"Yes, well, them that don't go into startin'
newspapers and managin' opera houses for a
living, generally contrive to pick up a precarious
and onerous livin' as schoolmasters."

"Class dismissed for holiday."

I'LL TELL PA WHEN HE COMES HOME.—A
friend of ours who had taken pride for several
years in cultivating a full crop of hair on his
face, was called away from home on business
some time since. While absent an inexperienced
barber spoiled his whiskers in trim-
ming them, which so chagrined him that he
directed the barber to make a clean job of it,
by shaving whiskers and moustache both off.
The barber obeyed, and our friend's face was
as smooth and delicate as when in his teens.
He returned home in the night. Next morn-
ing the little girl did not recognize him on
waking up. Looking over her mother, and
seeing, as she supposed, a stranger in the bed,
she remarked, in her childish simplicity—
"Mister, get out of here! I'll tell my pa on
you when he comes home!"

A good story is told of an Irish hostler who
was sent to the stable to bring out a traveller's
horse. Not knowing which of the two strange
horses in the stalls belonged to the traveller,
and wishing to avoid the appearance of igno-
rance in his duties, he saddled both animals
and brought them to the door. The traveller
pointed out his own horse, saying, "That's my
nag." "Certainly, yer honor, I know that very
well, but I didn't know which was the other
gentleman's."

"Do you go to school, now, Charley?"

"Yes, sir. I had a fight to-day, too!" he
replied.

"You had! Which whipped?"

"Oh, I got whipped!" he replied, with
great frankness.

"Was the other boy bigger than you?"

"No, he was littler."

"Well, how came you to let a littler boy
whip you?"

"Oh, you see, he was madder nor I was!"

Brown wrote to Jones: "I have left my
snuff-box on your table—please to return it to
the bearer." He was about to seal the note,
when he discovered his snuff-box in his pocket,
and therefore added a postscript—"I have
just found it, so do not trouble yourself to look
for it." And he dispatched the letter.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of
LADIES' SHOES, of his own manufacture,
at the **Salem Book Store**, where his
friends and the public can be accommodated.

March 16, 1860. 48-49

HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S LOTTERIES!

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA,
Authorized by the Legislature for the Benefit
of Academics.

Class B

Draws every Tuesday in the City of MACON, Georgia.

CAPITAL PRIZE --- \$100,000!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Balls.

1 Prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000

2 Prizes of 50,000 are 100,000

2 Prizes of 25,000 are 50,000

2 Prizes of 10,000 are 20,000

2 Prizes of 5,000 are 10,000

2 Prizes of 3,000 are 6,000

2 Prizes of 2,000 are 4,000

1 Prize of 1,000 is 1,000

350 Prizes of 200 are 70,000

64 Prizes of 100 are 6,400

64 Prizes of 50 are 3,200

128 Prizes of 25 are 3,200

5,604 Prizes of 32 are 178,000

28,224 Prizes of 16 are 451,584

34,412 Prizes amounting to 1,080,472

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quart. \$2—Eighths \$1

Certificates of 26 Whole \$250—Certifi-
cates of 26 Halves \$125—Certificates of 26
Quart. \$62 1/2—Certificates of 26
Eighths \$31 1/4.

The Havana Plan Lottery

(MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.)

Is drawn every Saturday. Capital prize \$70,000.

Tickets \$5 00. Halves \$2 50. Quarters \$1 25.

CITY PLAN LOTTERIES

Drawn every day, in which you can select your
own numbers.

Tickets from \$1 to any price, and prizes in
proportion.

EVERY PRIZE IS DRAWN.

CIRCULARS

Containing full explanations of our Schemes, etc.,
will be forwarded by mail to any one sending us
their name.

All communications strictly confidential.

In ordering Tickets or certificates enclose
the money to our address for the Tickets
ordered, on the receipt of which they will be for-
warded by the first mail.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be
sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

The official drawings are published in the New
York Herald.

Draws received and Prizes Cash at 558
Broadway, New York. Direct your orders to
L. A. HODGES, AGENT, NEW YORK CITY, or

HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers,
MACON, GEORGIA.

April 13, 1860. 52-53.

WOOD, EDDY & CO'S

LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF
DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

Draw daily, under the supervision of a sworn
Commissioner, in Wilmington, Del., and St. Louis,
Mo.

Prizes vary from \$2 to \$100,000!

TICKETS FROM \$2 to \$20!

Get full explanation, and the Schemes
to be drawn, will be sent, free of expense, by address-
ing

WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

N.C. Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.

H. D. Turner, Vice President.

John H. Bryan, Attorney.

Hansen S. Smith, Sec'y and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, office. J. Executive Committee.

C. W. D. Hutchings, Jr.

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H.

Selby, O. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp B. Battle, Geo.

Little James M. Towles, Raleigh, James E. Hoyt,

Washington, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, John

G. Wright, Wilmington, John H. Jones, Edmon-

son, Geo. W. Charles, Elizabeth City, John Ham-

say, Plymouth; J. W. Harrell, Marlborough; B. F.

Williams, Charlotte; Geo. A. Smith, Milton;

A. W. Steele, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson

County; Joshua Boner, Salem; A. T. Sumney,

Ashville.

This Company has been in successful operation
over 10 years, and continues to take risks
upon all classes of property in the State, (except
Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries, upon fa-
vorable terms. Its Policies now cover property
amounting to \$4,500,000, a large portion of which
is in the hands of the most reliable and ex-
perienced business men of the State, and is
properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of
this Company has been less than one third of one
per cent. per annum on all grades of property en-
sured in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance
should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y.,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 43--

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkin-

son, Telfair, Laurens, Pickens, Irwin, Wilcox

Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-47.

\$3,000! \$3,000!

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED.—Either Ladies or Gen-

tlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a

gentle, honorable and MONEY MAKING busi-

ness by which they can realize from \$2,000 to

\$3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you

have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of

your Post-office, County and State, and by return

mail I will send you the particulars of this new

business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor,

Holston, Washington Co., Virginia.

March 23d 1860. 49-50.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON BOOK

GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine,

for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED OLIVE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff at the

DRUG STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece

for good barrels delivered at his Mill,

Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-47.

Look! Startling Facts.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JUNE, 1860.

Georgia Satta Lottery.

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

.25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$60,000.

Whole Tickets \$10. Halves \$5.

Quarters \$2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in

1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 74 to be Drawn June 2, 1860.

Class 75 do do do 9, 1860.

Class 76 do do do 16, 1860.

Class 77 do do do 23, 1860.

Class 78 do do do 30, 1860.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of \$60,000 is \$60,000

1 Prize of 30,000 is 30,000

10 Prizes of 10,000 are 100,000

10 Prizes of 5,000 are 50,000

10 Prizes of 2,000 are 20,000

10 Prizes of 1,000 are 10,000

10 Prizes of 500 are 5,000

10 Prizes of 250 are 2,500

10 Prizes of 100 are 1,000

10 Prizes of 50 are 500

10 Prizes of 25 are 250

10 Prizes of 10 are 100

10 Prizes of 5 are 50

10 Prizes of 2 1/2 are 25

10 Prizes of 1 1/4 are 12 1/2

10 Prizes of 3/4 are 7 1/2

10 Prizes of 1/2 are 5

10 Prizes of 1/4 are 2 1/2

10 Prizes of 1/8 are 1 1/4

10 Prizes of 1/16 are 3/4

10 Prizes of 1/32 are 3/8

10 Prizes of 1/64 are 1/8

10 Prizes of 1/128 are 1/16

10 Prizes of 1/256 are 1/32

10 Prizes of 1/512 are 1/64

10 Prizes of 1/1024 are 1/128

10 Prizes of 1/2048 are 1/256

10 Prizes of 1/4096 are 1/512

10 Prizes of 1/8192 are 1/1024

10 Prizes of 1/16384 are 1/2048

10 Prizes of 1/32768 are 1/4096

10 Prizes of 1/65536 are 1/8192

10 Prizes of 1/131072 are 1/16384

10 Prizes of 1/262144 are 1/32768

10 Prizes of 1/524288 are 1/65536

10 Prizes of 1/1048576 are 1/131072

10 Prizes of 1/2097152 are 1/262144

10 Prizes of 1/4194304 are 1/524288

10 Prizes of 1/8388608 are 1/1048576

10 Prizes of 1/16777216 are 1/2097152

10 Prizes of 1/33554432 are 1/4194304

10 Prizes of 1/67108864 are 1/8388608

10 Prizes of 1/134217728 are 1/16777216

10 Prizes of 1/268435456 are 1/33554432

10 Prizes of 1/536870912 are 1/67108864

10 Prizes of 1/1073741824 are 1/134217728

10 Prizes of 1/2147483648 are 1/268435456

10 Prizes of 1/4294967296 are 1/536870912

10 Prizes of 1/8589934592 are 1/1073741824

10 Prizes of 1/17179869184 are 1/2147483648

10 Prizes of 1/34359738368 are 1/4294967296

10 Prizes of 1/68719476736 are 1/8589934592